

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY." The June number of The Galaxy has the following table of contents:—"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles...

As entertaining reading for the hot weather as can be found in the magazine is the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black's article to Senator Wilson in reply to his letter entitled "Edwin M. Stanton," which appeared in the February number of The Atlantic.

Your attacks upon Buchanan, Toney, and Thompson might be safely passed in silence, but the character of Stanton must utterly perish if it be not defended against your praise.

You give us the first information we ever had that Mr. Stanton, though acting with the Democratic party, was an abolitionist at heart almost from his earliest youth.

Some overt acts of the treachery you ascribe to him are curious, for instance, the Sumner story, which you tell with simplicity and coolness. Mr. Sumner called on him at his office, for what purpose you do not disclose.

The issue is plainly made. The friends of Mr. Stanton will not permit you to gibbet him in the face of the world after death has disarmed him of the power of self-defense.

Next in chronological order is your assertion that Mr. Stanton, while yet a private citizen, advised Mr. Buchanan that it was the duty and the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States; that is to say, make war against all the inhabitants of every State in which an ordinance of secession had been or should be passed.

On this point I wish to be very distinct. I aver that Mr. Stanton thoroughly, cordially, and constantly approved of and concurred in the constitutional doctrines which you denounce as timid and reasonable.

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January, 1861, which expressed the same principles with added emphasis, was carefully read over to him before it was sent to Congress, and it received his unqualified assent.

If your statement be true that Mr. Stanton disbelieved in the principles to which the administration was unchangeably pledged, how did he come to take office under it?

But conceding that he would accept, why did the President, with the consent of his advisers, give the appointment to a man whom they knew to be hostile to them upon points so vital not only to the public interests but to the character of the Government?

The truth is, Mr. Stanton was in perfect accord with the administration, before and after he became a part of it, on every question of fundamental principle.

Your whole account of the "Cabinet scene" at which Floyd, "raging and storming, arraigned the President and Cabinet," and "the President trembled and grew pale," and "Stanton met the baffled traitor and his fellow-conspirators with a storm of fierce and fiery denunciation," is a pure and perfect fiction.

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as soon have suspected him of an intent to poison his food or stab him in his sleep. Can it be possible that Stanton was the author of the Dawes resolution?

That resolution is found in the Congressional Globe, Second Session, Thirty-sixth Congress, 1860-61, part second, pp. 1423-24. The proceeding was begun, no doubt, in the hope of finding something on which the charge could be founded of scattering the navy to prevent it from being used against the South.

M. Stanton also suggested that his colleague and friend Toney ought to be arrested. This could not have been a proposition to take him into legal custody on a criminal charge regularly made.

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quired it to be suppressed; that afterwards, when Cameron "felt the pressure of the multiplied labor," he proposed to resign, but coupled his offer with a condition that "some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy, namely, the policy of arming negroes, to which Mr. Lincoln was himself opposed; that Cameron did resign upon these terms, and used the privilege conceded to him by suggesting the name of Stanton.

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enough to believe that even "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them."

The odious character you have given Mr. Stanton is not merely unjust in itself, but, if uncontradicted, it must lead to other misconceptions of him. Besides the offenses against law, justice, humanity, and truth which you have enumerated and assigned to him for his glorification, he has been charged with others which, if established, must expose him to universal execration.

Everybody who knows Simon Cameron will understand the object of dragging this thing by the head and shoulders into your article. In fact and in truth there was no kind of connection between these two men—no sympathy nor mutual respect.

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As mankind, from indolence or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy for disease been provided. Our bills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid.

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Sure Cure for Liver Complaint, Sure Cure for Dyspepsia, Sure Cure for Jaundice, Sure Cure for Marasmus.

And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD,

And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive of

FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

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Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the child has stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, The Roots, Herbs, and Bark from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific process.

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Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Lucia, Kum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulant is required.

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation:— HON. G. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of

of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1866. I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" and "Hoofland's German Tonic" in cases of

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1865. I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y. I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in cases of

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, Esq. Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dyspepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARCK, ESQ., Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa. This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

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Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine.

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